NERVOUS AND DEBILITATED.

WHOSE SUFF' ARINGS

HAVE BEEN PROTRACTED,

AND, WHOSE CASES

REQUIRP, PROMPT TREATMENT

RENDER EXISTENCE DISIRABLE.

If you are suffering, or have suffered, what effect d' An it produce upon your general health ! .Do you feel weak, deb'litated, easily tired ?

Does a little extra exertion produce palpitation of he heart? Do your liver or your kidneys frequently get out

Do you have spells of short breathing or dyspensia? Are your bowels constinuted? Do you have spells of fainting, or rushes of blood to

Is your memory impaired? Is your mind constantly dwelling up in this subject? Do you feel dull, listless, moping, tired of company,

or of life? Do you wish to be left alone, to get away from everybcay?

Does any little thing make you start or jump ? Is your sleep broken or restless? Is the lustre of your eye as brilliant? the bloom

on your cheek as bright?

Do you enjoy society as well? Do you pursue your business with the same energy? Do you feel as much confidence in yourself?

Are your spirits dull and flagging, given to fits of melancholy? If so, do not lay it to your liver or dys-Have you restless nights? Your back weak, your

knees weak, and have but little appetite, and you attribute this to dyspepsisjer liver complaint? Now reader, the organs of generation, when in erfect health, make the man. Did you ever thing that those bold, defiant, energetic, persevering, sucpessful business men are always those in whom these organs are in perfect bealth? You never hear of such men complain of being milancholy, of nervousness of palpitation of the heart. They are never afraid they cannot succeed in business; they don't become and and discouraged; they are always polite and pleasant in the company of ladies, and look you and them right in the face—none of your downcast looks or any other meanness about them.

Diseases of these Organs Require the Use of a Diaretic.

HELMBOLD'S FLUID EXTRACT OF BUCHU

IS THE GREAT DIUREIIC.

And is a Certain Cure for Diseases of the BLADDIR.

KIDNEYS. GRAVEL.

DROPSY.

ORGANIO WEARNESS.

FEMALE COMPLAINTS.

GENERAL DEBILITY. And ar diseases of the Urinary Organs, whether ex-

litting in Male or Female, From whatever causes originating and no matter of

how long standing. If no treatment is submitted to, Consumption or Insanity may ensue. The records of the Insanc Asyhims and the melanchely deaths by Consumption. bear ample witness to the truth of these assertions. In Lunatic Asylums the most melancholy exhibition

pulce destitute-neither Mirth or Grief ever visits it should a sound of the voice occur, it is rarely articu "With worful measures wan Despair Low, sullen sounds his grief beguiled." Our fi sh and blood are supported from these ources, and our health and happiness, and that o Pesterity, depend upon prompt use of a reliable

appears. The countenance is actually sodden and

HELMBOLD'S

BXTRACT BUCHU.

ESTABLISHED UPWARD OF 18 YEARS.

Prepared by H. T. HELMBOLD.

DRUGGIST,

No. 194 BROADWAY, NEW YORK. AND

No. 104 S. TENTH STREET, PHILADELPHIA, PA. PRICE-\$1'25 per bottle, or six bettles for \$6'50 de-

livered to any address. Bold by Druggists every. None are genuine unless done up in steel-engraved

wrapper, with fac simile of my Chemical Warehouse, and signed H. T. HELMBOLD.

NEW YORK STATE VOLUNTEER INSTITUTE Corner of Fifth avenue and Seventy-sixth street, Central Park. (A HOME AND SCHOOL FOR THE SONS OF DE-OKASED SOLDIERS.) DR. H. T. HELMBOLD:-

Two bottles only of the package of your valuable schu presented to the Institution have been used by the children, and with persect success. In the case of our little Lieutenaut A. J., his pride is no longer mor Effec, and he is free from the fally morning anathe mas of the chambermald who has charge of his bed dirg. I feel that a knowledge of the result of our use of Buchu with the children under our charge may have many a Superintendent and Matron of Boarding Schools and Asylums a great amount of anney ser and many a poor child, suffering more from weakness than from babit, may be spared punish. near, that is (not knowing it as a weakness lostead of a bad habit) most unjustly inflicted upon them, Thanking you on behalf of the children, and hoping thers may be alike benefited, I am respectfully yours,

COL. YOUNG. General Supt, and Director.

June 16, 1868. GREAT SALT LAKE CITY. January 28, 1869

Mr. H. T. HELMBOLD-Dear Sir: - Your communication requesting our erms of advertising was duly received, but from rejudice I had formed against advertising "cures or secre: diseases," it was left unanswered. During accidental conversation in a drug store the other vening, my mind was changed on the character of our BUCHU. It was then highly recommended for t or diseases by two physicians present. Enclosed please find our rates of advertising,

> T. R. B. STENHOUSE. Editor and Proprietor of Daily and Weekly Telegraph.

FIRST EDITION

Mail Dates to Sept. 15.

EUROPE

Spanish Finances and the First Symptoms of the Revolution-Russian Opinion of an Allied Diplomacy with France.

Ete., Ete., Ete., Ete., Ete.,

By an arrival at New York yesterday, we have European advices to the 15.h instant:— SPAIN.

Symptoms of the Coming Revolution, The Paris (Sept. 14) correspondence of the

The Paris (sept. 14) correspondence of the London Times say:—
There is talk of a small loan of 50,000,000f., which the Spanish Government is in hopes of obtaining from the group of bankers forming the Credit Foncier. Although it has been repeatedly said that Spain should have no more credit on account of her netarious treatment of her previous creditors, it appears that indiher previous creditors, it appears that indi-viduals will always be found to give way to the seductions her embarrassed position compels her to employ, and to lend her small sums on exorbitant terms. One of these days a crash will come, and some of these gentlemen will

burn their fingers. Nothing can be worse than the state of affairs in Scain; nothing more infamous than the tyranny of her Government. It was hoped, about seven years ago, that the country was taking a start; there were some slight signs of a revival soon after the Morocco war. But that hope was speedily dissipated, and since then the country has been sunk in a slough of despond. All trade and enterprise have declined; many persons have been ruined; nobody knows what to expect or how soon a fortible. to expect or how soon a terrible convulsion may By some of the refugees important events have been predicted for the present month, but there is every appearance that it will pass quietly in Spain, as elsewhere. There is a report that Dulce will shortly return to Spain from the Canaries, but although on more than one occasion he has shown himself a man of considerable during and resolution, man of considerable during and resolution, he is not well adapted to head a revolution. He, Marshal Serrano, and his nophew, Colonel Lopez Dominguez (who commanded a battery of mountain rifled guns, carried on muleback, with much distinction during the war in Morocco), and Major-General Serrano Bedoya, and Major-General Serrano Bedoya, and the Canara Islanda. Ganoral Zabala bases Morocco), and Major-General Serrano Bedoya, are in the Canary Islands; General Zabala is at Lugo, in Galicia; none of the generals lately arrested were sent, that I am aware of, to the Philippines, although it was at the time reported that they had been. But they are none of them, many of much mark. In O'Donnell and ported that they had been. But they are none of them men of much mark. In O'Donnell and Natvaez, great though their faults were, and numerous the cruelties they committed, Spain unquestionably lost the two most energetic and adroit men she possessed, and the two who were most skilled in the art of government. who were most skilled in the art of government. It may be strange to give even praise thus qualified to such a blood-stained and unscrapulous man as Narvacz, of whom the story goes in Spain that when his confessor, standing by his death-bed, adjured him to forgive his enemies, he replied, in accents weak from the approach of dissolution, that the bad none; he had shot them all." But some allowance must be made for the circumstances of the time and be made for the circumstances of the time and the peculiarities of the Spanish character; and certainly if anything could possibly make one regret Narvaez, it would be the fact that he has been succeeded by Gonzales Bravo.

RUSSIA.

The Imperial Diplomacy and Relations to France. The Moscow Gazette of the 9th inst, contains

the following:

The true and well-understood interests of
France and Russia are not at all contrary the one to the other, and there is not a single spot on the terrestrial globe where those interests may not be in accord, or where those two Powers may not be in a position to afford each other reciprocal co-operation. The entente between France and Russia would be the best guarantee of European equilibrium and general tranquillity. But in order that that enten e should be established in a solid and durable manner two conditions are necessary. The first is, that France should remove from her sight the phantom of a pretended resurrection of Poland. For it is necessary that at Paris people should try at length to understand that what is called Poland and a necessary that a people should try at length to understand that what is called Poland and a necessary that a people but a foundation of the poland that what is called Poland is not a people, but a feudal caste which has detached itself from the people, and that for nearly half a century a handful of foudal anarchists has abused the French nation and all the angressive governments. the successive governments at the Tuiteries making them believe that the re-establishment of Poland was possible, and that France was interested by her traditions and her principles in its re-establishment. Doubtless, if such an assertion were true-it France, in order to reject the phantom of the resurrection of Poland, had to sacrifice even the least of her interests, and if it sacrifice even the least of her interests, and if it were necessary to place herself in contradiction to any national exigencies, we should not think for a moment of modifying her present manner of seeing or her present attitude; there would no longer be any reason to speak to her of an entente with Russia, and we should have nothing to do but to place ourselves on the detensive. But heappily it is ourselves on the defensive. But happily it is not so, and the contrary is the fact. Progressive and liberal France, the France of 1789, could have nothing in common with the Polish aristocracy, and there is not one of the traditions of France, not one of her national interests, that can require her to replace under the yoke of the Polish nobility, whom they abhor, the ropulations inhabiting the banks of the Vistula. (We do not speak of the western provinces of Russia, where the people have never spoken the Polish language.) France would abjure the finest pages of her history if she were to endeaver to undo facts accomplished forever; that is to say, the ruin of the Polish aristograpy and of France, not one of her national interests, is to say, the ruin of the Polish aristocracy and the regeneration of the Polish people blended

into the Russian nation.

With regard to the Eastern question we only ask that France shall not place herself in contradiction to herself, and that she do not think only of her own particular interests. In the East, as everywhere, we only ask of France to do what she owes to herself. We do not wish either to turn her from the care of her interests or to deceive her; we wish only that she should retake the road which she ought never to have left, and on which we are ready to accompany her as faithful triends, provided she will march towards that object which is ours, that is to say, the pacific and liberal development of the Christian populations of Turkey, guaranteed against all foreign intervention.

BELGIUM. Closing of the Labor Congress,

From the London Star, Sept. 15. The International Congress of Workmen was closed on Sunday afternoon with a speech from the President, M. Dupont, a foreign artisan resident in London.

The final resolution takes the following shape: - The International Workmen's Congress re-commends the workingmen to abstain from all work in the event of war breaking out in their respective countries. The Congress reckons upon the solidarity of workingmen of all countries for this strike of the people against war." The same sentiments were embodied even more strikingly in an address to the Congress from the German auxiliaries, which especially denounces a war between France and Germany as "a civil war for the prout

of Russia." It adds: — "The International Association calls upon workingmen to pronounce against war, to oppose it by all the means in their power, to refuse to countenance a sassination, and to organize a propaganda for the education of the poor." That labor, in fact, has no country is the fundamental principle of has no country is the fundamental principle of the association, that the produce of labor ought to be the property of the producer, that the brotherhood of labor should be the basis of society, and that the workingmen of all counrockly, and that the workingmen of all countries should throw aside their party jealousies and national antipathies, and make common cause with each other in their struggle with capital—these are the dominant ideas which it was the purpose of the Congress to inculcate. In the practical result the Congress at Brussels may be called a success these these structures. may be called a success, though the conditions under which the discussion was carried on precluded the cossibility of very vigorous or lively debating. It is very easy to ridicale the uso-plan tone of the resolutions arrived at, but it would not be at all easy to prove that the practice of European sta esmen is wiser than the preaching of Luropean artisans.

FRANCE.

The Annexation of Belgium.

The London Examiner asserts that rumors gain ground every day that designs are maturing for the gradual and eventual appearation of Belgrum by France. Not by resort to arm, if it be possible to avoid it, but by the use of diplomary, whose versatility and eloquence will be reinforced by the glittering display, not afar off of an irresistible army. The only son of the Belgian king is sick and ready to die. All the aris of medical science have been exhausted in the vain attempt to restore animation to the restore arises to the control of the second science have been exhausted in the vain attempt to restore animation to the youthwait attempt to restore animation to the youth-ful heart and vigor to the languid limbs. A few weeks, or even days, may release the boyish sufferer from his lot of pain. Two daughters will remain to Leopold II, and already measures are preparing, it is said, to change the Saite law of succession, as was done in Soath, and as in are preparing, it is said, to change the Said law of succession, as was done in Spain, and, as in the case of the Spanish prince-ses, with the hope of securing the hand of one of them for a French prince. The juvenitity of royal heirs and heiresses has never stood in the way of political betrothals, absurd as such betrothals necessarily seemed, and abortive for their purpose, as they have almost invariably proved. The brother of the Belgian King is not a man likely to make any effective fight for his prelikely to make any effective fight for his pre-sump ive inheritance; but how popular feeling will show itself remains to be seen. If the Belgians felt themselves as secure as we do under the sway of a female sovereign, they might possibly permit the change to be made in the fundamental law of the kingdom without much resistance. But if the notion once gets into the head of the mass that the real aim is the matrimonial annexation of their country to France, they will be very apt to appeal audibly for sympathy and assistance to baffle the design. The policy which six-and-thirty years ago erected Belgium into an independent but nentral State remains substantially unchanged. Neither England, Holland, nor Prussia can be expected to assent to the incorporation of the Low Countries with France. The talk about negotiations for a Customs Union had never any coherency or intelligible meaning in it.

GENERAL NEWS. Minister Johnson and the Prince of Wales.

The London Court Journa', of the 14th of September, announces Minister Johnson's presentation to Queen Victoria thus:—
The United States Minister arrived at Windsor Castle this af ernoon, and was introduced to her Majesty by Lord Stanley, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, and presented his credentials.

The Prince of Wales contemplates a visit to the African continent. Should the Prince carry out this intention his Royal Highness will visit Egypt, and the Cataracta of the Nile.

Egypt and the Cataracts of the Nile. No Prusso-Austrian Alliance.

The Journal de Paris asser knowledge, that the Austrian Government recently informed its agents abroad that in case of a war between France and Germany, Prussia must not at all count upon an Austrian alliance. The empire having above all things need of peace, a war breaking out on the frontiers would be of itself a most serious calamity, in so far as it would tend to retard the work of the reconstruction of the monarchy, and Austrian diplomacy would do its utmost to avoid the dangers of such a conflarration. It is added that Prince Metternich either has renewed or will renew to the Emperor Napoleon pacitic declarations in the above sense.

Italy Uneasy. The Italian Government, says a letter from Florence, is disconcerted and uneasy on account of the Girgenti visit to Fontainebleau and the sort of tuss made about Francis Il's brother and his wife at the French Court. It is remembered that Italy one was never the Napoleonic project, and if great wars and great events come, can foresee what may be in store for the southern provinces?

THE GALLOWS.

Execution of Charles T. and Stias James for the Murder of Joseph G. Clark, in Massachusetts.

The N. Y. Tribune's correspondent attending the double execution at Worcester, Mass., yester-day, gives the following description of the scene: The hanging of the Jameses here to-day was the first event of the kind in Worcester since 1845. On the evening of the 28th day of last February Silas and Charles T. James, who came February Silas and Charles T. James, who came here from Providence, R. I., ostensibly in search of one Henry James, a brother of Charles, who had defaulted his bail as an illicit distiller, entered Joseph 6. Clark's gambling rooms, with the deliberate intention, it seems, of killing and robbing him. They had been in the city three or four days, and had calmly and deliberately matured their plans. The younger courses matured their plans. The younger cousin, Charles, had purchased a small board, and a charles, had purchased a small board, and a quantity of rope, both of which were to be used. As they entered one of Clark's rooms they found him seated in a chair in front of a stove. While Silas engaged him in conversation, Charles stepped behind Clark, and with one blow, buried the blade of the are deep in the skull. A brief struggle ensued, when the victim's watchchain and the rope were tied about his neck, chain and the tope were tied about his neck, and tightened by the use of a poker. A woman who lived in the block heard the noise, and knocked on the door. She is known as Mrs. Eaton, also as Mrs. Thayer, and was on intimate terms with Clark. This interruption forced the murderess to remain quiet in the room with the dead body nearly an hour, at the end of which time they lifted the corpse, and bore it to an ad-joining room, and laid it on a bed, atter hav-ing taken possession of a diamond pin worth \$500, a valuable watch, \$800 in bank notes, and a lew gold coins. Here they added to the crimes of murder and robbery that of arson by pouring kerosene oil over the head of the body and on the bed, and firing the same. They then coolly withdrew, muffled in cloaks, and went to the depot to take the night train for New York. But the woman, Eaton or Thayer, saw them go out; hurriedly entered Clark's rooms, and ascer-tailed that he had been murdered, and gave the alarm almost instantly. The police were prompt in the discharge of their dury, and the elder

James was arrested at the depot. His cousin, who had thrown the are into a caual, seeing who had thrown the axe into a caual, seeing Silas arrested, fled.

All things being in readiness, at 11.25 the prisoners were led in, with their hands pinioned prisoners were led in, with their hands pinioned prisoners were led in, with their hands pintoned behind. Both were firm in walk, Silas appar-ently unconcerned, and Charles with a dejected look. As they neared the gibbet, Silas was staring at vacancy, but Charles looked up at the structure in an imploring and earnest manner. They were placed on the drop, and both stood When they had been placed in position firm. When they had been placed in position Sheriff Knowlton, who stood near the reporters, and seemed deeply affected, addressed the prisoners. Silas had nothing to say, but thanked the prison officers for their kindness. Charles, the younger cousin, made a long speech, as

I have a few words that I wish to say, as people als ays like to hear what persons who are hung have

to eay as the'r last words. I would like to say that I have no hard feelings against the jury or the judge who convicted and sentenced me for my orms. In regard to the evidence of the witnesses and their testidoons I cannot say that they swore to what was not so, but they exaggerated a little and toid more than was right. In regard to the execution of myself I would say—and of course, it would be natural for me to say it under these circumstances— hat I do not believe in capital punishment under any circumstances. I would say as we have murdered an ignormality and the same category which bis was. It so of course, that he same category which bis was. It so of course, that he suddened with the laws of Massachustica that we are to be executed; but I don't know whether it will be justified in the eyes of God or net. The State of Massachusetts might make laws to execute every man who stole four dollars' worth, but that would not prove that they would be justified in these soles four dollars' worth but that would not prove that they would be justified in the eyes of God. But I would say, say we are to be executed that we see suffered, and our ceath is in the same circ. of ideas as the death of Mr. Clark and therefore i say that I think the execution is not really justified in the eyes of God. You know God says. Thou shalt on kill." I know that I have not doue His bidding but, of course, when we do wrong all we can do is to repent of our sins, and He has promised that He will receive repentant sinners. For me says, "He that believes in me, ind don't know that I have not done the prison, who have everise in me, and doch truly repeat, shall have every singer thanks for their attentions. I would also return thanks to Mr Carter, the jation, who have a king word for the officers of the prison, who have not sincere thanks for their attentions. I would also return thanks to Mr Carter, the jatior, He has been very good to us, and done mere than his dury required. I would also for several other ministers who have here on earth

Dana, assistant clerk of the county, read the death-warrant, the sheriff's deputies, meantime, adjusting the nooses, black hoo is, and prisoners' limbs. These preparations having been com-pleted, the signal was given. Siles was standing pleted, the signal was given. Siles was standing bolt upright, while Charles had his face turned upward and was moaning piteously. "Oh. God bave mercy on my soul," when one of the deputes touched the spring with his foot, the drop fell, and the cousins shot through the opening. Stlas was killed instantly, as his neck had been broken by the fall. Obarles was heard to breathe four minutes after the drop fell. At the expiration of about sixty or eighty seconds his whole frame trembled violently. At the end of six minutes the movements ceased entirely, and the bodies which old not clash, as might have been feared, hung stationary and lifeless. The usual examination by a physician was made, the bodies, bung nearly balf an bour, and were then cut down and placed in coffins to await the arrival of friends, who will bury the remains at West Greenwich, R. I.

THE GEORGIA MASSACRE. The Republicans Ambushed and Bru-tally Assassinated.

The Albany (Ga.) correspondent of the New York Tribune writes, on the 20th inst., as follows

of the recent massacre:-

I hasten to lay be ore your readers an account of the recent important events in this section.
On the 15th inst. Captain William P. Pierce, a
Kentuckian by birth, a gallant officer of the
Union army during the late war, a staunch Republican, and the regular nominee of the Republicans of this (Scond) Congressional dis-trict for the United States Congress, protrict for the United States Congress, proceeded to Americus, Sumter county, a town but a few miles from Andersonville, for the purpose of making his first speech in the canvass of his district. He was accompanied by Mr. John Murphy, a native of Indiana, and now a citizen and the sheriff elect of this county, elected by a Republican majority of about 700 in a poil of about 2200. Reaching Americus, they registered their names at the hotel. Five misutes thereafter they were informed by the proprietor that his boarders insisted upon his turning these gentlemen out of the house. They were radicals, they must leave, for he could not be landlord of theirs. The gentlemen replied, "Erase our names from your books." Shortly after this they addressed the colored Republicans, amid the mutter-ings and curses of the white c.t.zens, who were in town in force. After speaking, they went, by invitation, to the house of H. K. McCoy, a Republican and associate Chief Justice of the State. While there the colored Republicans attempted to march through the public square with drums and fife, though unarmed. They were ordered by the Judge o the Superior Court, then in session, to stop the noise, meaning that of the drum and flie. colored man, not hearing the order of the Judge, nor comprehending the cause of the cessation of the music, called out "go on with the music," whereupon the whites drew their pistols, shot-guns, knives, etc., and drove the colored men from the square. Messrs. Pierce and Murphy, knowing nothing of this, approached the public square, paying little heed to the warnings of the colored people, who told them that the whites had sworn to kill them. Yesterday, the 19th inst., Mr. Pierce accompanied by Mr. Murphy, the Rev. F. F. Putney, nied by Mr. Murphy, the Rev. F. F. Putney, Philip Janin (a colored man, recently a member of the Georgia Legislature, but who was expelled on account of his color), and about seventy-five colored men, approached the town of Camilla, Mitchell county, where Messrs. Pierce, Murphy, and Janin were to address the colored Republicans. Four miles from Camilla they were met by a white men, named James Johns, who at first stated that he was in search of a "doctor" to stated that he was in search of a "doctor" to attend a colored man who had been injured by a falling tree. As soon, however, as he learned the character of the party approaching, he declared himself a "courier," sent to notify Mr. Murphy that the people of Camilla and of Mitchell county would permit no radical speaking in Camilla, that the county was the total speaking in Camilla. ing in Camilla, that the county was theirs, and

they intended to rule it.

Mr. Pierce, in a buggy, with Mr. Putney, proceeded towards the town, followed at some distance by the rest of the party. With these latter was a plantation wagon, drawaby four mules, containing the colored band, consisting of two drummers and a fier. Messrs. Pierce and they intended to rule it. Putney drove into the town, dismounted from their buggy, and hitched their horse at the Court House. At a hundred yards from the Court House the band-waron was met by the man Johns, with a double barrelled shot-gan, which he discharged into the wagon, wounding two colored men. Upon this there rose up from either side of the road upon which the colored people were approaching the town a large number of white men, who had been concealed number of white men, who had been concealed in the undergrowth, who opened a cross-fire upon the colored people in the road. A few of the colored people, having pistols, endeavored to defend themselves, but a majority of them fied. Messrs. Pierce and Putney rushed towards the contending parties, Mr. Pierce throwing up the contending parties, Mr. Pierce throwing up his hands and cailing upon the freedmen to stop, saying "don't do that, don't do that." Upon this the whites, or a portion of them, turned upon Pierce and Putney, and fired, wounding Mr. Pierce in the leg, and Mr. Putney is the allow and shoulder. Both however took in the elbow and shoulder. Both, however, took to the woods and escaped, reaching the plantation of Messre. Flagg and Fish, two gentlemen from Massachusetts, at 3 o'clock this morning. To return to the battle or massacre at Camuls. The freedmen who were armed having emptled The freedmen who were armed having emptied their pistols, fled for their lives—such as had not already been placed hors decombat—leaving the wounded on the ground. The whites pursued, sone of them first assuring themselves that those colored men left on the ground were dead by repeated shots at their prostrate bodies.

Markets by Telegraph.

RAN FRANCISCO Sept. 23.—Plour, \$5-25@6 25. Wheat \$1-20@1 2°. Legal Tenters. 71.

Baltimork, Sept. 26.—Cotton quiet; middlings rominally 250. Flour very dull and unchanged. Wheat dull. except for higher grades; sales of choice red at \$2-70 Corn firm; white, \$122@1-22; vellow. \$1-25@1-25. Oats unchanged. Bye dull at \$150@1-25. Pork, \$30.80. Bacon, rib sides. 18540; clear sides. 1650; shoulders, 18540; hams, 2152@220. Lard, 2050.

-The rice-birds have left their usual food and attacked the caterpillar in the cotton fields, becoming saviors instead of destroyers.

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

Earthquake Shocks in the Sandwich Islands-Another Fxecution Ordered-Probabilities of General Butler's Renomination.

Financial and Commercial

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM HONOLULU.

Affairs in the Sandwich Islands—Sinking of the Shores of Hawait-Earthquakes Occurring-A Diplomatic Announce-

San Francisco, Sept. 25.—Honolulu advices to September 5 confirm the report of the sinking of the southeastern shore of Hawaii. The same occurrence was observed at Port Hilo. The subsidence at Hawaii in some places is from three to four feet, and in others from six to seven feet; while at Hilo the greatest sub-idence noticed was only eight inches. In Hilo, Puia, and Laisirole from one to five earth-quakes have occurred daily. Considerable smoke was rising from Kilanau (?), but there was but little fire visible.

The oscillations of the sea at Halo, August 14, 15, and 16, were remarkable. For the three days the sea rose and fell from three to four feet once every ten minutes.

The American Minister publishes an official police warning American ships of the sea o

notice warning American ship-owners and shipmasters against participating in the Coolie trade between the Sandwich Islands and other ports. The ship Eldorado sailed for Baker's Island, August 31. The commercial news is unimportant.

In port at Honolulu, United Steamer Ma-hongo, Hamburg barques R. C. Wytie and Robert Lane.

Fears are entertained for the safety of the barque Clara Sutie, now 41 days out from Honolulu.

FROM WASHINGTON.

A Treaty of Peace With the Indians, Despatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 26.—Acting Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Mr. Mix, received the followof Indian Affairs, Mr. Mix, received the following telegram to day:—
"Virginia City, Sept. 21.—Peace Commissioner N. J. Cullen and myself concluded a treaty of peace with several Indian tribes of Shoshones, Bannocks, and Sheepeaters yesterday. Mr. Cullen left for Washington this morning.

"Acting Governor, and ex-officio "Superintendent of Indian Affairs."
The Indians with whom the treaty was made are in Idaho and Montans.

"The Superatt Core."

The Surratt Case. District Attorney Carrington has prepared, a brief in support of the appeal taken by the counsel of the Government from the decision of Judge Wylle in the Surratt case. It is submitted that the Court in discharging Surratte erred in its ruling. First, Because the statute of limitation as a defense to the alleged crime was not and could not have been before the Court on the pleadings as they then stood, and because the presentings as they then stood, and because the prosecution of the offense was not barred by the Statute of Limitation. The most serious objection to the ruling of the Court is found in the very Statute of Limitation which is quoted as authority for the dis-charge of the accused, that the Statute does not extend to any person or persons fleeing from justice. It is certain that the United States should have had an opportunity of knowing that the accused was excepted from the operation of the Statute because he was a person fleeing from justice. The District Attorney will appared to the Grand Justice. submit a new indictment to the Grand Jury.

THE EUROPEAN MARKETS.

This Morning's Quotations.

By Atlantic Cable. London, Sept. 26—A. M.—Consols, 94½ for money and account; Erie Railroad, 33; Atlantic and Great Western, 39½; United States Five-twenties, 72½; Illinois Central, 93½. FRANKFORT, Sept. 26—A. M.—United States Five twenties, 754 276. PARIS, Sept. 26—A. M.—The Bourse is firmer.

Rentes closed last evening at 69f. 2c.
Liverpool, Sept. 26—A. M.—Cotton dull; the sales to-day will reach 10,000 bales. Red Western wheat, 10s. 11d. Spirits of Petroleum, 1s. 3d. London, Sept. 26—A. M.—Sugar to arrive firm at 25s. 9d. Whale Oil, £38.

FROM MEXICO.

General Canto's Connection with the Death of Patoni—Meeting of Congress. By Cuba Cable.

HAVANA, Sept. 26 .- The Spanish steamer Marsella, Captain Nunez, has arrived at this port from Vera Cruz. She brings dates from the latter port to September 20. Her advices from the capital are to September 18 by telegraph from Mexico city to Vera Cruz. The Mexican Congress had assembled on the 17th just, ac-cording to previous arrangement. In Durango, General Cauto, who was arrested on account of the sudden death of General Patoni, had been srraigned. Strange reports are affoat about his having claimed to have acted under private orders. The first session of the Mexican Congress has been a secret one. Epizootia prevails n Michoncan.

FROM BOSTON.

General Butler's Anticipated Renomination. Special Despotch to the Evening Telegraph.

Bosron, Sept. 26 .- The opposition to General Butler's renomination in the Fifth District seems to be rapidly disappearing. Meetings were held in Salem and Newburyport last evening, at which delegates were elected to the District Convention, all of whom are pledged to support

FROM BALTIMORE.

The Grand Lodge of I. O. O. F. Meeting.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph. BALTIMOBE, Sept. 26 .- The Odd Fellows' Grand Lodge adjourns to-day, and probably will accept the offer to hold their next meeting in San Francisco, which, if agreed upon, San Fran-ciscans give a bonus of \$10,000.

Governor Geary Issues Another Death Warrant.

Harriseurg, Sept. 26 —Governor Geary has issued the death-warrant for the execution of Thomas McCarty, sentenced to death in Venaugo county, on the 1st instant, for the murder of David Barry. The execution is to take place on Wednesday, October 28th.

Burned to Death. Epringfield, Mass., Sept. 26.—Mrs. Ellen Kneiderhoff was burned to death yesterday at

SECOND EDITION FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TRIBERAPH. Saterday, Sept. 26, 1868.

There is no material change to notice in the Money Market. (all loans are quoted at 4@5 per cent.; prime commercial paper ranges from

per cent.; prime commercial paper ranges from 6@7 per cent. per abnum.

The Stock Market opened very dull this morning, but prices were steady; Government securities were firmly held. City loans were in fair demand.; the new issue sold at 1034; and old do. at 101, no change.

Railroad shares were inactive. Pennsylvania Railroad sold at 564, no change; Reading at 474, a slight advance; Minehill at 574, no change; kimira common at 30, no change; and Northern Central at 494, no change. 128 was bid for Camden and Amboy; 444 for Little Schuykill; 35 for North Pennsylvania; 41 for Elmira preferred; 331 for Catawis-a preferred; and 254 for Philadelphia and b-rie.

City Passenger Railway shares were dull.

City Passenger Railway shares were dull.

50 was bid for Second and Third; 70 for Tenth and Eleventh; 15 for Thirteenth and Fitteenth; 46 for Chesnut and Wainut; 10; for Hestonville;

46 for Chesnut and Walnut: 10½ for Hestonville; 28 for Germantown; 22½ for Spruce and Pine; and 31 tor Green and Coates.

Bank shares were in demand for investment at fuil prices, but we hear of no sales. 240 was bid for North America; 130½ for Farmers' and Mechanics'; 60½ for Commercial; 107 for Southwark; 61½ for Girard; 31½ for Manufacturers'; 73 for City; 45 for Consolidation; 70 for Corn Exchange; and 121 for Central National.

change; and 121 for Central National.
In Canal shares there was very little movement. Lehigh Navigation soil at 223, no change. 10 was bid for Schuylkill Navigation common; 20 for preferred do.; 70 for Morris Canal preferred; and 14 for Susquehanna Canal. PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

1422 12·13 ··· 1423 12·15 ··· 1424 12·17 ··· 142# 142# 142# 142# 142# 143# 1421 12·30 " 1424 12·32 "

Philadelphia Trade Report.

SATURDAY, Sept. 26.—There is no improvement to notice in the Flour Market, and the demand is chiefly for spring W grades, which are most in supply. Sales of 600 barrels to the home consumers at \$6-50@7-50 for superfine; \$8@8 50 for extras; \$9@10 for new spring Wheat extra family; \$9 75@10-25 for old do. do.; \$9 50@9 75 for Minnesota do. do ; \$10@12 for Pennsylvania and Onio do. do.; and \$12 500 14 for fancy brands, according to quality. Rye Flour is selling at \$9@9 50 \$ bbl. Nothing doing

Flour is selling at \$9@9 50 \$2 bbl. Nothing doing in Corn Meal.

The Wheat Market presents no new feature. Sales of 1500 bushels red at \$1.29@2 30 for fair to prime; and 4000 bushels amber at \$2.30@2.35. Rye is selling at \$1.60 for Western; and \$1.35@1.40 for Southern. There is not much activity in the Corn Market, but prices are unchanged. Sales of 3000 bushels Western and Pennsylvania yellow at \$1.27@1.28; and mixed Western at \$1.28. Oats are without quotable change. Sales of 2000 bushels Western at 75@77c.; and Southern at 65. @70c.

Whisky is selling at \$150@155 芳 gal., tax

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

For additional Marine News see Inside Pages. PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.....SEPTEMBER 26.

Steamship Promethens, Gray, Charleston, E. A. Son Steamship Frometheus, Gray, Charles III, Gold Ger & Co.
Steamship Brunette, Howe, New York, John F. Ohl.
Brig Shannon, Sawyer, Boston, Warren & Gregg.
Schr Gov. Burton, Ludiam, Beston, Pine Knot Coal Schr Gov. Burton, Ludiam, Boston, Pine Knot Coal
Co.,
Schr American Eagle, Ramsey, Washington, Audenried, Norten & Co.,
Schr R. C. Thomas, Crockett. Boston, & do.,
Schr R. C. Thomas, Crockett. Boston, & do.,
Schr B. D. Finney, Tuttie, bavannah, & do.,
Schr John Snay, Tilton, Salem, & do.,
Schr John Snay, Tilton, Salem, & do.,
Schr John Snay, Tilton, Salem, & do.,
Schr J. Faust, Lord, Boston, & do.,
Schr Tennessee, Creed, Calars, & do.,
Schr Tennessee, Creed, Calars, & do.,
Schr J. T. Alburger, Corson, Beston, Blakiston, Graeff
& Co.,
Schr Lottle Beard, Perry, New Bedford,
Schr Carro Gordo, Hodgdon, Haverhill, Sinnickson &
Co.

CO.

CO.

CO.

Schr Reading BR. No 42. Rodan, Norwich.

Schr Jane C. McShain, Gibbs, Washington, Weld,

Nagle & Co.

Schr B. H. Cady, Wood, Boston, W. H. Johns & Bro.

Schr Hunter, Crane, Washington, Geo. S. Repplier,

Schr Cherub, Layman, Washington, Caliwell, Gordon

& Co.

Schr Bay State. Seabury, Boston. T. ler & Co.

Schr E. R. Graham Smith, Boston,

Schr R. R. Graham Smith, Boston,

Schr Reading Rg. No. 48, Ross, No. Wich, John Rommel, Jr.

Schr Reading R.R. No. 48, Hoss, No. wich, John Rommel, Jr.
Schr Florence, Hudson, Rappananuock, Captain,
Schr Charm Starr, Alexandria, Captain,
Schr J. W., Vanneman, Sharp, Boston,
Schr N. H. Magee (new 241 tons), Ketchum, Boston,
Barge Reading RR. No. 93, Hendricks, New York, Sinickson & Co.
Barge heading RR, No. 30, Johns, New York, do. ARRIVED THIS MORNING.
Steamship Brunette, Howe, 24 hours from New
York, with mease to John F. Ohl.
Echr D. Faust, Lord, 8 days from Ellsworth, Me, in
ballast to J. E. Baz'ey & Co.

Schr D. Faust, Lord, 8 days from Ellsworth, Me, baliast to J. E. Bar'sy & Co.
Schr Gov. Burton. Ludiam, from Boston.
Schr J. T. Alburger, Corson from Beston.
Schr R. H. Shannon. Dilks, from Boston.
Schr E. R. Graham. Smith. from Boston.
Schr E. R. Graham. Smith. from Boston.
Schr Reading RR. No. 48 R 223 from Norwich.
Schr Reading RR. No. 48 R 223 from Norwich.
Schr Rom. H. Magee, Ketchum. from Milton, Del.
Schr Cerro Gordo. Hodgdon. from Newburyport.
Schr S. H. Cady. Wood. from Provincetown.
Schr Jane C. McShain, Globs, from Bridgeport.

Scar Jane C, McShain, Globs, from Bridgeport.

MEMORANDA.

Ship Aurora, at this port vesterday from Rotterdam, reports, 19th uit, lat. 48 15 N., long. II 40 W, waitle laying to in a heavy SW, gale, sorung a leak, and supposed that a bot was started, making 4 inches of water per bour since that time; up to the Banks had heavy westerly gales, and from thence to port had light southerly and easterly winds. On the Banks, spoke fishing schrs Profit, of Plymouth; Agate, and Charlle Mayo, both of Provincetowa.

Barque Gaffredo: Palsano, for Philadelphia, salled from Girgenti 6th less.

Harque Prinz Carl, Bernstein, hence, at Liverpool lith instant.

Brig John Welsh, Munday, hence, at Sarua 15th inst.

Brig John Welsh, Munday, hence, at Sagua 15th inst, Brig H. S. Emery, Fitts bence, at Sagua 15th inst, Schr J. W. Webster, McVey, tor Philadelphia, sailed from Sagua 18th inst, [BY FELEGRAPH.]

SAN PRANCISCO, Sept. 25.—Cleared, ship Blue Jacket, for Liverpool. with 38 000 sacks of wheat; ship Midnight, for New York. Sailed, ship John Paul, for Cork.

BOSTON, Sept. 26.—Arrived, steamship Siberia, from Liverpool.

NEW YORK, Sept. 26.—Arrived, steamship Oity of Astrocy, from Liverpool.